

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE EMERGENCY SERVICE
AND STANDBY FEE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS
IN MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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An applied research project submitted to the National Fire Academy
as part of the Executive Fire Officer Program

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ABSTRACT

Since the end of 1981, the fire district's within Manatee County, Florida, had been operating under an established fee that was charged for their responses to or standbys at truck accidents and hazardous materials incidents. These fees were in addition to tax revenues and were charged to non-taxpaying recipients for such services.

Since the rate schedule had remained unchanged since 1981, the problem was that the emergency service and standby fee had not been adjusted for the past 15 years to reflect the increased cost of providing such services.

The purpose of this project was to review and update the emergency service and standby fees for the fire districts in Manatee County. Because evaluative research analyzes and evaluates a specific process, method, or technique in order to identify needed improvements, this method of research was used. In order to conduct the evaluative research, the following research questions were asked.

- 1. What is an emergency service or standby fee?*
- 2. Are there other similar fire service organizations that use an emergency service and/or standby fee and what were the methodology and criteria used?*
- 3. What criterion does the Federal Emergency Management Agency use in their mitigation reimbursement schedule?*

4. What is the actual average cost of providing emergency services in Manatee County, Florida?

The primary resource used to gather information concerning the actual cost of providing services and recovering such costs was the use of (1) nation-wide survey and one (1) survey distributed the ten (10) fire districts within Manatee County, FL.

In addition to the two surveys, a search of literary journals and other applied research projects provided the answers to the four (4) research questions.

The resulting recommendation was to establish in Manatee County a cost recovery fee schedule to recoup the actual hourly vehicle, portable equipment, and personnel costs as well as the actual replacement of for intangible supplies used. In addition, a service fee was recommended to be charged for the unavailability or delay of resources to the public.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the end of 1981, the fire district's within Manatee County, Florida, had been operating under an established fee that was charged for their responses to or standbys at truck accidents and hazardous materials incidents. These fees were in addition to tax revenues and were charged to non-taxpaying recipients for such services. These fees were developed through the Manatee County Fireman's Mutual Aid Association, which is now defunct.

Since the rate schedule had remained unchanged since 1981, the problem was that the emergency service and standby fee had not been adjusted for the past 15 years to reflect the increased cost of providing such services. The criteria and rationale that was used in 1981 in initially establishing the rates were unknown and questionable. It would also have been problematic to have simply adjusted the fee structure by a certain percentage to represent the past 15 years and to expect an accurate representation of today's costs.

The purpose of this project was to review and update the emergency service and standby fees for the fire districts in Manatee County. Because evaluative research analyzes and evaluates a specific process, method, or technique in order to identify needed improvements, this method of research was used. In order to conduct the evaluative research, the following research questions were asked.

- 1. What is an emergency service or standby fee?*
- 2. Are there other similar fire service organizations that use an emergency service and/or standby fee and what were the methodology and criteria used?*
- 3. What criterion does the Federal Emergency Management Agency use in their mitigation reimbursement schedule?*

4. *What is the actual average cost of providing emergency services in Manatee County, Florida?*

BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE

Manatee County is located in West Central Florida along the Gulf of Mexico between Sarasota and Tampa/St.Petersburg. The western third of the county's 740 square miles is developed with residential, commercial, and industrial occupancies. This area lies between Interstate 75 on the east and the beaches on the west. The remaining eastern two-thirds of the county is a suburban interface with rural agriculture. 90% of the 238,000 population of Manatee County is located west of Interstate 75.

Since the 1950's, Manatee County's fire protection has been organized into several fire districts created by state enabling acts which provided authority to levy assessments on property in order to fund fire protection. From the time they were created until the 1970's, the fire districts were small, one station volunteer fire departments.

In order to conduct joint radio purchases and to establish a county-wide radio frequency license, the Manatee County Fireman's Mutual Aid Association was established. At the time, the Mutual Aid Association was the only fire service organization in Manatee County. It was the forum used to discuss and manage county-wide fire service issues. Each fire district was represented by their fire chief and a representative of their volunteer association, each of which held one vote in the Association .

In 1981, a committee was formed to charging fees for transportation incidents. This was a result of a fatal gasoline tanker accident and fire in the urban area of Manatee County which most of the fire districts responded to. The committee presented their recommendations on December 15, 1981 at a meeting of the Manatee County Fireman's Mutual Aid Association in which the majority of the membership voted to adopt a uniform rate schedule for such incidents.

In the 1970's, Manatee County began to experience rapid growth that not only increased the fire districts' responses, but their budgets and sizes also. This allowed some fire districts to hire a full-time fire chief as well as other career personnel.

As the small volunteer fire departments grew and became more professionalized, another forum for the fire chief's to discuss and manage county-wide fire service issues, separate from the Mutual Aid Association, was sought. The Manatee County Fire Chief's Association was formed in 1983 to provide such a forum.

As the fire district's continued to grow and their organizations expand and change, the fire chief's role evolved from a volunteer position of operational leadership to that of a professional administrator. The volunteer associations also changed from directing the business affairs of their departments to serving as the service or social organizations of the fire districts. As the number of career positions increased and were filled by volunteer firefighters from within their organizations, the authority of the volunteer associations decreased. These changes shaped a shift of most of the original responsibilities of the Mutual Aid Association to the Fire Chief's Association.

In 1992, the leadership of both the Mutual Aid and Fire Chief's Associations met to decide each of their missions and to set the lines of responsibility between the two organizations. It was decided that the Fire Chief's Association would manage the programs that related to personnel, equipment, or budgets. The Mutual Aid Association would manage any programs that did not impact those three items or involved organizations outside of the fire service such as the American Red Cross or Salvation Army. Interest in the Mutual Aid Association and its mission declined from that time on until in 1995 the organization decided to shut down. All of its responsibilities, programs, and equipment was shifted to the Fire Chief's Association.

In the May, 1997 Fire Chief's Association meeting, a question was raised as to whether the "old Mutual Aid" rate was still feasible to use. The researcher found this question related to the National Fire Academy's Fire Service Financial Management Course Unit II on *Fundamentals* and Unit VI on *Analysis*. The researcher accepted the responsibility to study the question for the Fire Chief's Association as well as incorporate it into an applied research project for the National Fire Academy's Executive Fire Officer Program.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Resource materials and publications related to charging fees for emergency services or standbys were referenced. This information was analyzed, evaluated, and prioritized as to its value to the research. The literature reviewed detailed several types of fees. Although some situations presented would not apply to the circumstances in Manatee County, other philosophies, ideas, and information were gathered for reasonable justification towards the research and in answering some of the research questions.

One research question, *What is an emergency service or standby fee?*, was answered by Coleman. He explained that an emergency service fee was "... a fee for total costs incurred by the Fire Department of service performed to any non-tax supporting institution." (1980 p. 15.) He defined a standby fee as "...a fee for standby costs incurred that are necessitated by a need for the general safety of the public. (1980 p. 15)

Rocca called a charge for emergency services and/or standbys a user fee. (1993 p. 6) However Withers defined user fees as "charges for voluntarily purchased services that benefit specific individuals". (1994 p. 4) He went on to say that there were three conditions that distinguished a user fee according to the Government Finance Officer's Association. The first was that an identifiable subset of the community -- a group of individuals -- must have benefited from the provision of the service. Second, if the individual failed to pay, it must have been possible to exclude them from receiving the service. And finally, individuals must have had the right to choose whether they received the service or not.

The second and third conditions presented by Withers created a question of identifying emergency service and/or standby charges as user fees. In Manatee County, you would not have had a choice as to what agency responded nor would anyone have been refused emergency services as a result of non payment of previous user fees.

Webb better described charges for emergency services and/or standbys as cost recovery fees. (1994 p. 41) However, Craley suggested that in order to charge for cost recoveries, there must be a

local ordinance permitting such. In order to enact a local ordinance, there must be statutory authority to enact the ordinance. (1989 p. 7)

If emergency service and standby fees were considered cost recovery fees, Webb recommended that, “A standard apparatus fee should be established . . . This schedule should be set up on a per unit/per hour basis.” (1994 p. 41) In Webb’s Executive Fire Officer Program applied research project, the results of his survey of what fire departments charge for response to hazardous materials incidents were published. The survey results showed that in the State of Virginia, most departments charged a flat rate for each type of unit that responded per response/per day. (1994 pp. 21 - 23) For an engine company, this varied from \$60.00 to \$125.00 but averaged \$107.00 per response/per day.

However, Webb’s survey of fire departments outside of Virginia indicated most charged a flat rate for each type of unit that responded per hour. (1994 p. 25) An engine response charge in Sussex, WI. was \$75.00 per hour, but it was \$900.00 an hour in Houston. This averaged \$290.00 per hour for an engine response in states outside of Virginia according to Webb’s research.

Although Webb provided an answer to the question of *Are there other similar fire service organizations that use emergency service and/or standby fees . . . ?*, his research had not answered the second half of the question . . . *what was the methodology and criteria used?*

In regard to methodology and criteria, Ward explained that “The foundation of a cost recovery program is to determine the value of the service you provide. This service value should be approached the same way a business owner figures the cost of providing his or her goods. From a business

standpoint, a volunteer-purchased pumper staffed with four volunteer firefighters possesses a service value just as does a city-purchased pumper with four employees.” (1987 pp. 41-42)

Ward also presented a cost recovery plan. “The bill to reimburse the department should include three elements; personnel services, equipment replacement, and vehicle costs.” (1987 p. 43) Ward explained how to establish a cost recovery fee by using the actual personnel costs including benefits; the actual cost of the equipment and supplies used at the scene; and the replacement, maintenance, and operational costs of vehicles per hour. (1987 pp. 41 - 44)

The literature that was researched provided several insights into the question of *What constitutes an emergency or standby service?* and the cost recovery fees associated with that service. Further analysis on the question of *Are there other similar fire service organizations that use emergency and/or standby service fees and what were the methodology and criteria used?* would require additional survey instrumentation and research.

PROCEDURES

The primary resource used to gather research information was the use of the surveys found in Appendix A and B. Fifty-five (55) surveys were distributed nation-wide to some of the agencies that have sent students to the National Fire Academy and who had attended the same classes as the researcher. The survey simply asked part of one of the research questions -- *Are there other similar fire service organizations that use emergency service and/or standby service fees other than for EMS?* (Appendix A)

Of the 55 surveys sent out, 64% were received back. Of those 35 surveys received, 30 indicated that they did not seek cost recovery for emergency or standby services. One (1) agency indicated that they did not understand the question and did not provide an answer.

However, four (4) agencies -- Taft, CA, North Metro (Denver), CO, Morris Township, NJ, and St. Paul, MN -- responded that they did use some type of emergency service and/or standby fees. These agencies were contacted and asked the other half of the research question . . . *what was the methodology and criteria used?*. However, the Taft Fire Department was not able to provide that answer within the researchers required time frame.

Deputy Chief Craig Goss of Morris Township said his town recoups their actual costs for hazardous materials incidents and the like when service is rendered to non-taxpayers. However they would even bill the taxpayer if the emergency occurred due to “negligence” on their part such not utilizing “1-800-CALL-DIG” and resulting in a severed a gas line. Goss said they were looking at charging service fees for standbys at specialized incidents as a means to fund specialized training.

The North Metro area of Denver did not charge for their services unless they had to call for mutual aid assistance for hazardous materials or transportation emergencies according to Division Chief Greg Sheehan. In that case, the charge was according to whatever the mutual aid agencies billed the North Metro Fire Rescue Authority which was then billed to the responsible company.

St. Paul Assistant Fire Chief Alan Bataglia stated that his city charged a flat \$350 for “everything” per hour, per unit. The rate was called an “administrative fee”, according to Bataglia, and

was charged to non-taxpaying entities for cost recovery of emergency services or standbys services at hazardous materials and transportation incidents.

The administrative fee took into account the maintenance, operation, and replacement values of apparatus as well as the costs of equipment and personnel assigned, said Bataglia. “When a new contract with the union is negotiated and salaries are increased, say . . . 3% for the year, the administrative fee is increase by 3%. The same with maintenance, fuel, etc.” Bataglia explained.

In order to determine the value of the emergency service and standby service provided in Manatee County, FL., a cost recovery fee schedule, modeled after Ward’s criteria (1987 pp. 41 - 44), needed to be developed. Ward explained that the value of personnel services, equipment replacement, and vehicle costs would have to be determined in order to develop a cost recovery fee schedule. (1987 p. 43) Since the personnel and equipment costs would be reflected as the actual expenses incurred on the incident, the question of the cost of apparatus used on scene in Manatee County would first have to be determined. This would have to be derived from a survey of the fire districts of Manatee County.

The research question *What is the average cost of providing emergency services and standbys in Manatee County?* was asked through a survey (Appendix B) and distributed to all ten (10) fire districts in Manatee County in order to determine the maintenance, operational, and replacement costs of their Class A fire engines as outlined by Ward (1987 pp. 42- 43). Eight (8) fire districts responded to the survey. They provided estimated information on the fuel consumption, running hours, maintenance costs, and insurance premiums over the past nine months of the fiscal year (October

1996 to July 1997). In addition, the purchase or finance price for each Class A engine in their fleet less than twenty (20) years old was also provided. The results of the survey is shown in Appendix C.

Following Ward's procedure, the data was calculated to determine actually how much it costs to operate fire apparatus in Manatee County as averaged per hour. (Appendix D) When compared to the "old Mutual Aid" rate, there was great disparity between the two.

Further research was conducted into the rate charged by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for disaster mitigation reimbursements in order to answer the question of *What criteria does the Federal Emergency Management Agency use in their mitigation reimbursement schedule?*. The State of Florida had, in May 1997, established a "state rate" to better represent the costs of operating fire apparatus. Previously, fire apparatus did not have their own category and was rated per hour just as dump truck was based upon engine horse power. The State of Florida Department of Emergency Management and the Florida Fire Chief's Association developed a state rate of \$38.50 per hour for a typical fire engine (Type I). This rate has been accepted by FEMA for the State of Florida. (44 CFR, H, 206.228, a, 1, I)

RESULTS

A search of literary journals and other applied research projects as well as two (2) survey instrumentations were utilized to answer the following research questions.

- *What is an emergency service or standby fee?*

Coleman explained that an emergency service fee was "... a fee for total costs incurred by the Fire Department of service performed to any non-tax supporting institution." (1980 p. 15.) He defined a

standby fee as “...a fee for standby costs incurred that are necessitated by a need for the general safety of the public. (1980 p. 15)

- *Are there other similar fire service organizations that use an emergency service and/or standby fee and what was the methodology and criteria used?*

Fifty-five (55) surveys were sent out nation-wide of which, 64 % were received back. Of those 35 surveys, 30 indicated that they did not seek cost recovery for emergency or standby services and one (1) agency indicated that they did not understand the question. However, four (4) agencies, or 7% of those surveyed -- Taft, CA, North Metro (Denver), CO, Morris Township, NJ, and St. Paul, MN -- responded that they did use some type of emergency service and/or standby fees.

These agencies were contacted and asked the other half of the research question . . . *what was the methodology and criteria used?*, however the Taft Fire Department was not able to provide that answer within the researchers required time frame. The other three (3) agencies replied as follows.

1. Morris Township recouped their actual costs for hazardous materials incidents and the like when service is rendered to non-taxpayers. They were looking at charging a service fee for standbys at specialized incidents to subsidize specialized training.
2. North Metro (Denver) did not charge for their services unless they had to call for mutual aid assistance and in that case charged whatever the mutual aid agencies billed them.
3. St. Paul charged a flat \$350 per hour, per unit. The rate was called an “administrative fee”, and was a cost recovery fee charged to non-taxpaying entities for emergency services or standby services at

hazardous materials and transportation incidents. It was adjusted annually based upon actual operating cost increases for the year.

- *What criterion does the Federal Emergency Management Agency use in their mitigation reimbursement schedule?*

Previously, fire apparatus did not have their own category and was rated per hour just as dump truck were based upon engine horse power. The State of Florida Department of Emergency Management and the Florida Fire Chief's Association developed a state rate of \$38.50 per hour for a typical fire engine (Type I). This rate has been accepted by FEMA for the State of Florida.

- *What is the actual average cost of providing emergency services in Manatee County?*

An analysis of a survey of the fire districts of Manatee County, FL (Appendix B) provided the answer to that question. All ten (10) fire districts in Manatee County were surveyed in order to determine the maintenance, operating, and replacement costs of their Class A fire engines as outlined by Ward (1987 pp. 42- 43). Eight (8) fire districts responded to the survey. They provided estimated information on the fuel consumption, running hours, maintenance costs, and insurance premiums over the previous nine months of the fiscal year (October 1996 to July 1997). The results of the surveys (Appendix C) were averaged and projected for the entire fiscal year of October 1996 to September 1997 (Appendix D). The actual cost to operate fire apparatus in Manatee County was \$17.80 per hour

DISCUSSION

The researcher presented these findings to the membership of the Manatee County Fire Chief's Association in their August 1997 meeting. They were briefed on the criteria used to collect the information, methodology of calculation, and the results of the analyzed data. When it was reported that the average cost to operate fire apparatus was \$17.80 per hour, discussion ensued. A comparison of the "old Mutual Aid" rate of \$150.00 per hour was drawn and of the vast difference between the two (2) figures noted.

It was then presented that there was an established "state rate" of \$38.50 per hour and that the "local rate" was closer to that than the "old Mutual Aid" rate was. City of Bradenton Fire Chief Mark Souders suggested that to use anything more than the established "state rate" would not leave a leg to stand on if it was contested in court. Souders further remarked that the "old Mutual Aid" rate charged a flat rate of only \$10.00 per hour per person. If the actual cost of personnel and their benefits was charged and the "state rate" used plus the cost of the use of any equipment from the apparatus per the FEMA cost code, it should all add up close to the "old Mutual Aid" rate.

Chief Richard Fulwider of the Cedar Hammock Fire District said that perhaps an additional "service fee" could be added on for not having that piece of apparatus available to the tax payers and that even if contested and not paid, the other actual costs would still be intact. The research did not find any specific information on service fees. User fees were mentioned by Withers who defined them as "charges for voluntarily purchased services that benefit specific individuals". (1994 p. 4) Bataglia said St. Paul, MN charged an administrative fee, a flat \$350 per hour, per unit as a cost recovery fee

for emergency services or standbys services at hazardous materials and transportation incidents. Perhaps the Morris Township information provided the closest answer to the question of service fees. Goss said the they were looking to charge a service fee for standbys at specialized incidents to subsidize the specialized training required to mitigate such incidents. The hidden cost of training, pre-planning, support, and administration of such incidents was not found to be factored into any of the cost recovery fee schedules studied in the research.

In the Chief's meeting, Souders stated that his city, as it was not a fire district, was looking at writing an ordinance and to begin charging for emergency services and standbys and that they were contemplating using the "state rate". Souders comment brought up a question that was addressed in the literary search. Is it legal to even charge a cost recovery or service fee in the first place. Craley wrote, (1989 p.7) that in order to charge for cost recoveries, there first must be a local ordinance permitting the cost recovery. There must also be statutory authority to even enact the ordinance.

In 1990, the Braden River Fire District was the first to include such language in their enabling act, in which most of the other fire district soon followed suit according to Fire Chief Henry Sheffield. State Statute 90-455 Section 5 states, in part, that the Board of Fire Commissioners of the Braden River Fire Control and Rescue District is authorized to provide a schedule of reasonable charges for responding, standing by as a protective measure, and/or assisting in or mitigating emergencies which either threaten or may threaten the health and safety of persons within the said district or cause harm to the environment to which they have been called. The law further states that the district is hereby authorized to charge a fee for the service rendered in accordance with such schedule and it is further provided that the Braden River Fire Control and Rescue District shall have a lien upon any real property

upon which the incident occurred or a lien upon any real property, vehicles, or other personal property owned by any parties found to be responsible for such emergency.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the research presented and the resulting discussion, it is recommended that the Manatee County Fire Chief's Association adopt a fee schedule similar to this.

MANATEE COUNTY FIRE CHIEF'S ASSN. COST RECOVERY AND SERVICE FEE SCHEDULE

A Cost Recovery Fee Schedule for the Fire Departments of Manatee County, Florida is established to be charged to any non-tax supporting institution for the total costs incurred by the Fire Department for emergency services performed or for standby costs incurred that are necessitated by a need for the general safety of the public. The Fee Schedule is as follows:

- **Vehicles** (per hour rate) - as established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Cost Code to include all apparatus, specialty vehicles, and staff cars.
- **Portable equipment** (per hour rate) - as established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Cost Code to include any tangible equipment such as chainsaws.
- **Personnel** (per hour rate) - the actual hourly salary and benefits paid to each employee while on scene.
- **Supplies** - the actual replacement cost of intangible supplies such as foam used on scene.

In addition, a \$100.00 per hour service fee shall be charged for the unavailability or delay of vehicles, equipment, and personnel to the taxpayers. This fee would subsidize the cost of training, pre-planning, supporting, and administration for such incidents that are not captured in the cost recovery fee schedule.

The adopted fee schedule should be presented to each fire district board of fire commissioners or municipal council for adoption as district or local ordinance. Each fire district should ensure that there is sufficient language in their enabling acts providing them such authority. The adopted fee schedule should be reviewed periodically and updated as necessary.

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

Dear National Fire Academy Participant,

I am an EFOP student who is completing an applied research paper entitled “An Analysis of the Emergency Service and Standby Fees of the Fire Departments in Manatee County, Florida”. One last vital question that I need to answer as my deadline of October 1 approaches is “Are there other similar fire service organizations that use emergency and/or standby service fees other than for EMS?”.

Please check in the box below as the answer applies to your agency and mail back to me in the stamped envelope provided by **September 15**.

<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
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If yes, please provide contact person information below.

APPENDIX B

I am conducting an analysis of the true cost of providing emergency services and standbys in Manatee County as a project of the Fire Chief's Association and the National Fire Academy.

Please fax to Deputy Chief Lee Whitehurst of Braden River @ 751-5910 by Friday August 1st.

Please fill in the following for each Class A Engine you have that is no more than 20 years old.

Radio ID _____ Year Manufactured _____ Year Purchased _____

Purchase or Finance cost. _____

Estimated gallons of fuel used from 10/1/97 to 6/30/97. _____

Estimated number of running hours from 10/1/97 to 6/30/97. _____

Insurance premium for 1997. _____

Maintenance cost from 10/1/97 to 6/30/97. _____

Radio ID _____ Year Manufactured _____ Year Purchased _____

Purchase or Finance cost. _____

Estimated gallons of fuel used from 10/1/97 to 6/30/97. _____

Estimated number of running hours from 10/1/97 to 6/30/97. _____

Insurance premium for 1997. _____

Maintenance cost from 10/1/97 to 6/30/97. _____

Radio ID _____ Year Manufactured _____ Year Purchased _____

Purchase or Finance cost. _____

Estimated gallons of fuel used from 10/1/97 to 6/30/97. _____

Estimated number of running hours from 10/1/97 to 6/30/97. _____

Insurance premium for 1997. _____

Maintenance cost from 10/1/97 to 6/30/97. _____

APPENDIX C

Average Costs Analysis For Apparatus

In Manatee County, FL

	ANNA MARIA FIRE DISTRICT APPARATUS				WESTSIDE FIRE DISTRICT APPARATUS		
	ENGINE 111	ENGINE 121	ENGINE 131	AVERAGE	ENGINE 711	TRUCK 719	AVERAGE
Purchase/Finance costs	\$ 155,600.00	\$ 124,000.00	\$ 124,000.00	\$ 134,533.33	\$ 95,000.00	\$ 335,000.00	\$ 215,000.00
Gallons of fuel used	917	866	388	723.67			
Number of running hour	4602	2805	1907	3104.67	600	700	650.00
Insurance premiums	\$ 963.00	\$ 945.00	\$ 945.00	\$ 951.00			
Maintenance cost				0.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,850.00
	CEDAR HAMMOCK FIRE DISTRICT APPARATUS				MYAKKA CITY FIRE DIST APPARATUS		
	ENGINE 211	ENGINE 221	ENGINE 231	AVERAGE	ENGINE 1211	ENGINE 1213	AVERAGE
Purchase/Finance costs	\$ 182,973.00	\$ 158,065.00	\$ 100,102.00	\$ 147,046.67	\$ 198,000.00	\$ 9,900.00	\$ 103,950.00
Gallons of fuel used	2379	877	1854	1703.33	720	180	450.00
Number of running hour	146	67	529	247.33	298	100	199.00
Insurance premiums	\$ 1,108.00	\$ 985.00	\$ 985.00	\$ 1,026.00	\$ 592.00	\$ 592.00	\$ 592.00
Maintenance cost	\$ 1,548.00	\$ 3,295.00	\$ 5,525.00	\$ 3456.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,125.00
	NORTH RIVER FIRE DISTRICT APPARATUS						
	ENGINE 16	ENGINE 24	ENGINE 34	ENGINE 44	AVERAGE		
Purchase/Finance costs	\$ 193,616.00	\$ 180,336.00	\$ 163,000.00	\$ 135,000.00	\$ 167,988.00		
Gallons of fuel used	1002	1315	780	1081	\$ 1,044.50		
Number of running hour	520	790	420	550	\$ 570.00		
Insurance premiums	\$ 840.00	\$ 796.00	\$ 761.00	\$ 705.00	\$ 775.50		
Maintenance cost	\$ 25.00	\$ 29.00	\$ 27.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 26.75		
	SOUTHERN MANATEE FIRE DISTRICT APPARATUS						
	ENGINE 311	TRUCK 319	ENGINE 321	ENGINE 322	ENGINE 331	AVERAGE	
Purchase/Finance costs	\$ 198,328.00	\$ 271,530.00	\$ 179,000.00	\$ 141,000.00	\$ 133,500.00	\$ 184,671.60	
Gallons of fuel used	3119	740	2791	528	2148	1865.2	
Number of running hour	1320	381	1182	130	880	778.6	
Insurance premiums	\$ 2,160.00	\$ 2,346.00	\$ 2,017.00	\$ 1,795.00	\$ 1,835.00	\$ 2,030.60	
Maintenance cost	\$ 3,124.00	\$ 713.00	\$ 3,123.00	\$ 410.00	\$ 3,406.00	\$ 2,155.20	
	BRADEN RIVER FIRE DISTRICT APPARATUS				PARRISH FIRE DISTRICT		
	ENGINE 611	ENGINE 612	ENGINE 621	AVERAGE	ENGINE 1412	AVERAGE	
Purchase/Finance costs	\$ 225,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 141,666.67	\$ 103,000.00	\$ 103,000.00	
Gallons of fuel used	3680	500	1320	1833.33	284	284	
Number of running hour	896	450	870	738.67			
Insurance premiums	\$ 1,601.00	\$ 1,182.00	\$ 1,182.00	\$ 1,321.67	\$ 1,161.00	\$ 1,161.00	
Maintenance cost	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,525.00	\$ 5,250.00	3925.00			

APPENDIX D **Averaged Hourly Cost Of Fire Apparatus** **In Manatee County, FL**

APPARATUS	PURCHASE	FUEL	HOURS	INSURANCE	MAINT.	
16	\$193,616.00	1002	520	\$ 840.00	\$ 25.00	
24	\$180,336.00	1315	790	\$ 796.00	\$ 29.00	
34	\$163,000.00	780	420	\$ 420.00	\$ 27.00	
44	\$135,000.00	1081	550	\$ 550.00	\$ 29.00	
111	\$155,600.00	917	4602	\$ 963.00	*	
121	\$124,000.00	866	2805	\$ 945.00	*	
131	\$124,000.00	388	1907	\$ 945.00	*	
211	\$182,973.00	2379	146	\$ 1,108.00	\$ 1,548.00	
221	\$158,065.00	877	67	\$ 985.00	\$ 3,295.00	
231	\$100,102.00	1854	529	\$ 985.00	\$ 5,525.00	
311	\$198,328.00	3119	1320	\$ 2,160.00	\$ 3,124.00	
319	\$271,530.00	740	381	\$ 2,346.00	\$ 713.00	
321	\$179,000.00	2791	1182	\$ 2,017.00	\$ 3,123.00	
322	\$141,000.00	528	130	\$ 1,795.00	\$ 410.00	
331	\$133,500.00	2148	880	\$ 1,835.00	\$ 3,406.00	
611	\$225,000.00	3680	896	\$ 1,601.00	\$ 2,000.00	
612	\$100,000.00	500	450	\$ 1,182.00	\$ 4,525.00	
621	\$100,000.00	1320	870	\$ 1,182.00	\$ 5,250.00	
711	\$ 95,000.00	*	600	*	\$ 2,500.00	
719	\$335,000.00	*	700	*	\$ 1,200.00	
1211	\$198,000.00	720	298	\$ 592.00	\$ 250.00	
1213	\$ 9,900.00	180	100	\$ 592.00	\$ 2,000.00	
1412	\$103,000.00	284	*	\$ 1,161.00	\$ 1,161.00	
TOTAL	\$156,780.43	1308.05	915.59	\$ 1,190.48	\$ 2,007.00	
PROJECTED						
AVERAGE	\$156,780.43	1744.06	1220.79	\$ 1,190.48	\$ 2,676.00	
for FY96/97						
HOURLY USAGE	\$ 12.84	\$ 1.79		\$ 0.98	\$ 2.19	TOTAL
						\$17.80
						per hour